


**Software Architecture
Technology Initiative**

SATURN 2008

Software Engineering Institute
Carnegie Mellon University
Pittsburgh, PA 15213

Mark Klein
April 2008

 **Software Engineering Institute** | **CarnegieMellon** © 2008 Carnegie Mellon University

Presentation Outline

Getting (Re)acquainted

Transition

Current Work and Challenges

| Report Documentation Page | | | | Form Approved OMB No. 0704-0188 | |
|--|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|---|---------------------------------|
| Public reporting burden for the collection of information is estimated to average 1 hour per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden, to Washington Headquarters Services, Directorate for Information Operations and Reports, 1215 Jefferson Davis Highway, Suite 1204, Arlington VA 22202-4302. Respondents should be aware that notwithstanding any other provision of law, no person shall be subject to a penalty for failing to comply with a collection of information if it does not display a currently valid OMB control number. | | | | | |
| 1. REPORT DATE APR 2008 | | 2. REPORT TYPE | | 3. DATES COVERED 00-00-2008 to 00-00-2008 | |
| 4. TITLE AND SUBTITLE Software Architecture Technology Initiative | | | | 5a. CONTRACT NUMBER | |
| | | | | 5b. GRANT NUMBER | |
| | | | | 5c. PROGRAM ELEMENT NUMBER | |
| 6. AUTHOR(S) | | | | 5d. PROJECT NUMBER | |
| | | | | 5e. TASK NUMBER | |
| | | | | 5f. WORK UNIT NUMBER | |
| 7. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES) Carnegie Mellon University ,Software Engineering Institute (SEI),Pittsburgh,PA,15213 | | | | 8. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION REPORT NUMBER | |
| 9. SPONSORING/MONITORING AGENCY NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES) | | | | 10. SPONSOR/MONITOR'S ACRONYM(S) | |
| | | | | 11. SPONSOR/MONITOR'S REPORT NUMBER(S) | |
| 12. DISTRIBUTION/AVAILABILITY STATEMENT Approved for public release; distribution unlimited | | | | | |
| 13. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES presented at the SEI Software Architecture Technology User Network (SATURN) Workshop, 30 Apr ? 1 May 2008, Pittsburgh, PA. | | | | | |
| 14. ABSTRACT | | | | | |
| 15. SUBJECT TERMS | | | | | |
| 16. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF: | | | 17. LIMITATION OF ABSTRACT Same as Report (SAR) | 18. NUMBER OF PAGES 16 | 19a. NAME OF RESPONSIBLE PERSON |
| a. REPORT unclassified | b. ABSTRACT unclassified | c. THIS PAGE unclassified | | | |

Product Line Systems Program

Our mission:

- create, mature, apply, and transition technology and practices
- to effect widespread, **architecture-centric development and evolution, verifiable and predictable software construction, and product line practice**
- on systems at all scales throughout the global software community.

Portfolio of work:

- ***Software Architecture Technology (SAT) Initiative***
- Product Line Practice Initiative
- Predictable Assembly from Certifiable Code Initiative
- Ultra-Large-Scale Systems



Software Engineering Institute

CarnegieMellon

© 2008 Carnegie Mellon University

3

Value Proposition for Architecture

The quality and longevity of a software-intensive system is largely determined by its architecture.

Many large system and software failures point to

- inadequate software architecture education and practices
- the lack of any real software architecture evaluation early in the life cycle

Using architecture-centric practices throughout the software development lifecycle and throughout the lifetime of a software-intensive product leads to

- early identification of important product qualities resulting in higher contract win rates
- early identification and mitigation of design risks resulting in fewer downstream, costly problems
- cost savings in integration and test
- predictable product quality supporting the achievement of business and mission goals, which translates into competitive advantage
- cost-effective product evolution



Software Engineering Institute

CarnegieMellon

© 2008 Carnegie Mellon University

4



Software Engineering Institute

CarnegieMellon

© 2008 Carnegie Mellon University

What Is a Software Architecture?

“The **software architecture** of a program or computing system is the structure or **structures of the system**, which comprise the software elements, the **externally visible properties** of those elements, and the **relationships among** them.”

Bass, L.; Clements, P. & Kazman, R. *Software Architecture in Practice, Second Edition*. Boston, MA: Addison-Wesley, 2003.



Software Engineering Institute

CarnegieMellon

© 2008 Carnegie Mellon University

5

Why Is Software Architecture Important?

Represents **earliest**
design decisions



- hardest to change
- most critical to get right
- communication vehicle among stakeholders

First design artifact
addressing



- performance
- modifiability
- reliability
- security

Key to systematic **reuse**



- transferable, reusable abstraction

Key to system **evolution**



- manage future uncertainty
- assure cost-effective agility

The **right architecture** paves the way for system **success**.

The **wrong architecture** usually spells some form of **disaster**.



Software Engineering Institute

CarnegieMellon

© 2008 Carnegie Mellon University

6



SEI Software Architecture Technology (SAT) Initiative's Focus

Ensure that business and mission goals are predictably achieved throughout a system's lifetime by using effective architecture practices for systems of all scale.

"Axioms" Guiding Our Work

- Software architecture is the bridge between business and mission goals and a software-intensive system.
- Quality attribute requirements drive software architecture design.
- Software architecture drives software development throughout the life cycle.

Earliest work focused on the second axiom leading to the Architecture Tradeoff Analysis Method® (ATAM®)



Software Engineering Institute

CarnegieMellon

© 2008 Carnegie Mellon University

7

SEI's Architecture Tradeoff Analysis Method® (ATAM®)

The ATAM is an architecture evaluation method that focuses on multiple quality attributes

- illuminates points in the architecture where quality attribute tradeoffs occur
- generates a context for ongoing quantitative analysis
- utilizes an architecture's vested stakeholders as authorities on the quality attribute goals



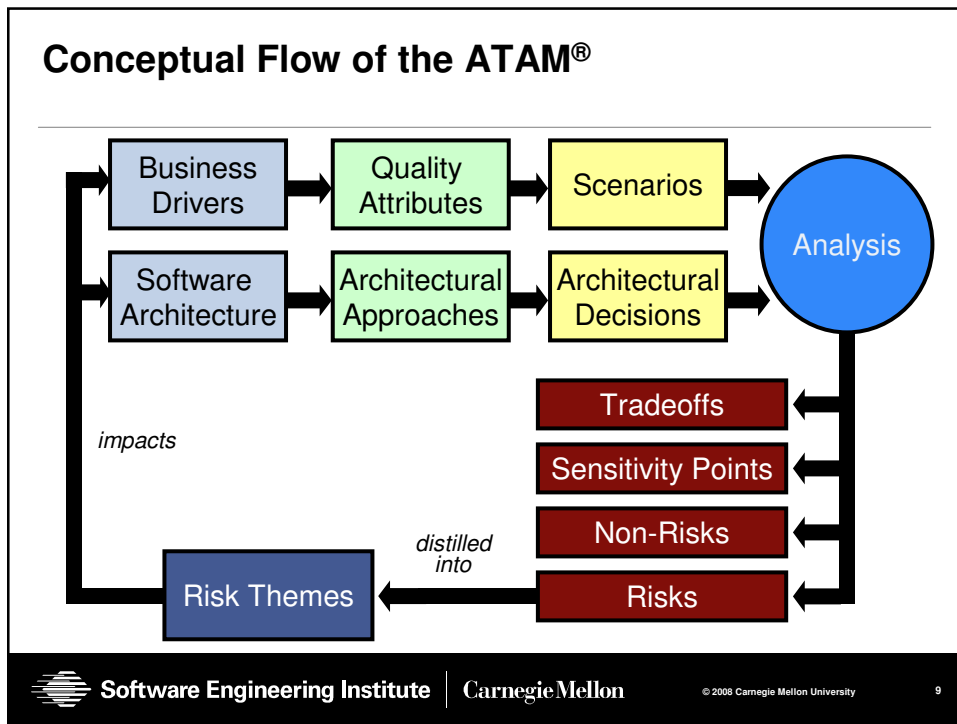
Software Engineering Institute

CarnegieMellon

© 2008 Carnegie Mellon University

8



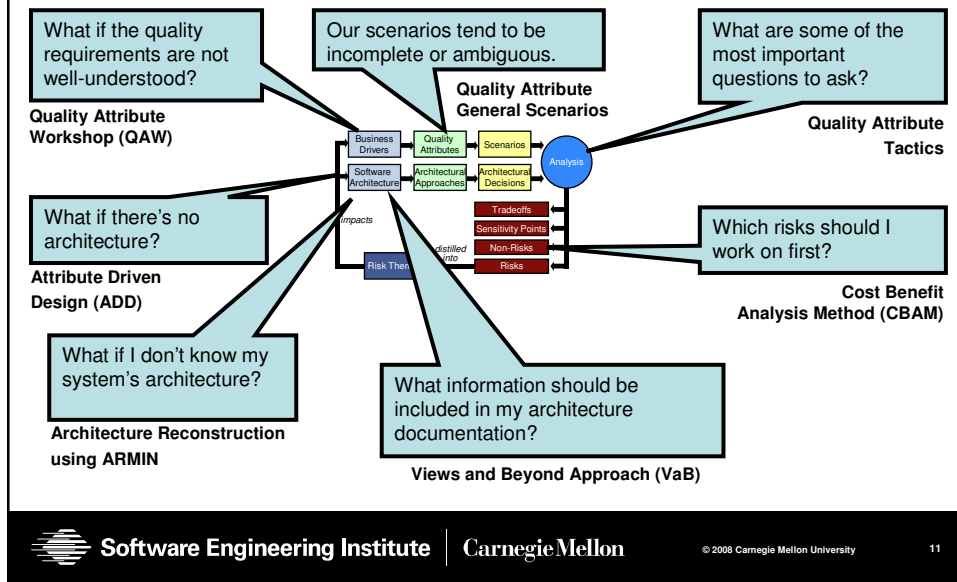


Architecture-Centric Development Activities

Architecture-centric activities include the following:

- creating the business case for the system
- understanding the requirements
- creating and/or selecting the architecture
- documenting and communicating the architecture
- analyzing or evaluating the architecture
- implementing the system based on the architecture
- ensuring that the implementation conforms to the architecture

ATAM® Led to the Development of Other Methods and Techniques



Software Engineering Institute

CarnegieMellon

© 2008 Carnegie Mellon University

11

Characteristics of SEI Methods

QAW

ADD

Views and Beyond

ATAM

CBAM

ARMIN

- are explicitly focused on quality attributes
- directly link to business and mission goals
- explicitly involve system stakeholders
- are grounded in state-of-the-art quality attribute models and reasoning frameworks
- are documented for practitioner consumption
- are applicable to DoD challenges and DoD systems



Software Engineering Institute

CarnegieMellon

© 2008 Carnegie Mellon University

12



Software Engineering Institute

CarnegieMellon

© 2008 Carnegie Mellon University

Presentation Outline

Getting (Re)acquainted

Transition

Current Work and Challenges

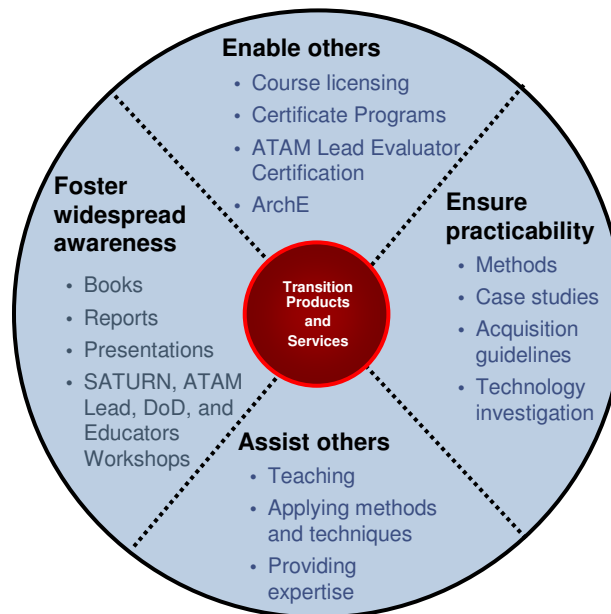


Software Engineering Institute | CarnegieMellon

© 2008 Carnegie Mellon University

13

SAT Transition



Software Engineering Institute | CarnegieMellon

© 2008 Carnegie Mellon University

14



Certificate Program Course Matrix

| | Three Certificate Programs | | |
|--|------------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------|
| | Software Architecture Professional | ATAM® Evaluator | ATAM® Lead Evaluator |
| <i>Requirements</i> | | | |
| Software Architecture: Principles and Practice | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Documenting Software Architectures | ✓ | | ✓ |
| Software Architecture Design and Analysis | ✓ | | ✓ |
| Software Product Lines | ✓ | | |
| ATAM® Evaluator Training | | ✓ | ✓ |
| ATAM® Leader Training | | | ✓ |
| ATAM® Observation | | | ✓ |

Architecture Tradeoff Analysis Method® (ATAM®)



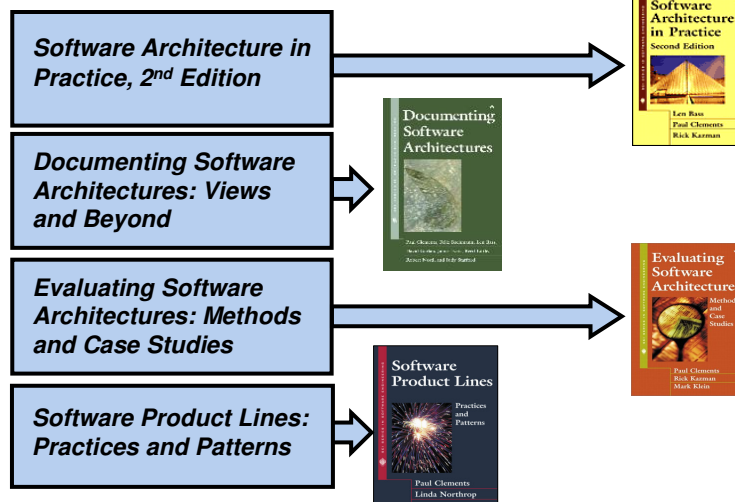
Software Engineering Institute

CarnegieMellon

© 2008 Carnegie Mellon University

15

Associated Texts



Software Engineering Institute

CarnegieMellon

© 2008 Carnegie Mellon University

16



Presentation Outline

Getting (Re)acquainted

Transition

Current Work and Challenges



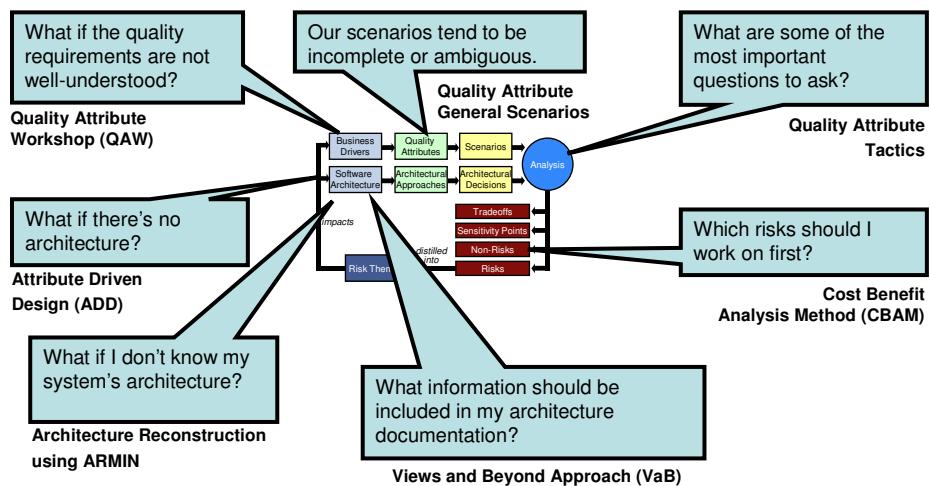
Software Engineering Institute

CarnegieMellon

© 2008 Carnegie Mellon University

17

ATAM® Led to the Development of Other Methods and Techniques



Software Engineering Institute

CarnegieMellon

© 2008 Carnegie Mellon University

18

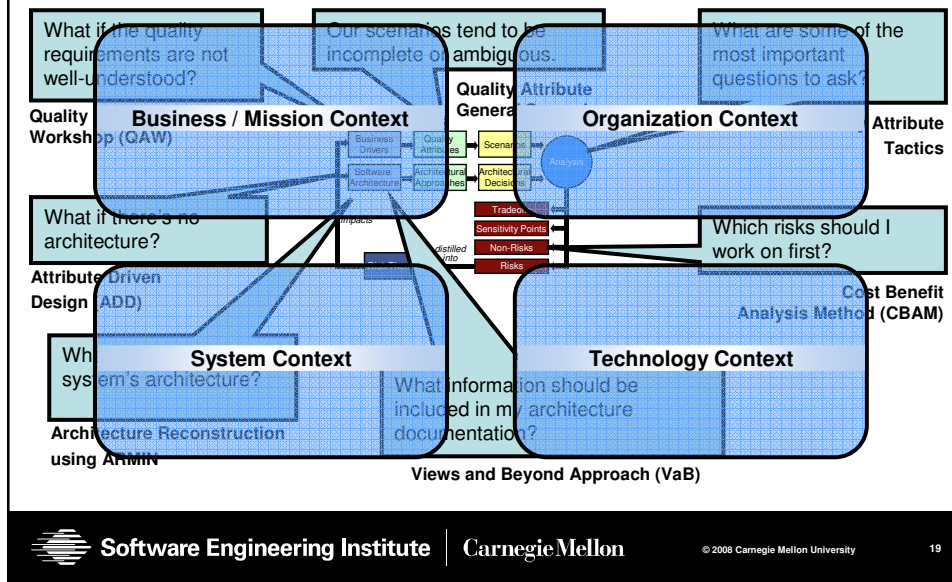


Software Engineering Institute

CarnegieMellon

© 2008 Carnegie Mellon University

ATAM® Led to the Development of Other Methods and Techniques



Architecture Evolution₁

Problem

- *Systems evolve* to satisfy mission and business goals that change over time.
- Systems must evolve without compromising quality while being constrained by time and resource constraints.
- A sound practicable approach for architecture-based system evolution is needed. Approach should:
 - enable value-based architectural design and analysis
 - allow for tradeoffs between near- and long-term goals
 - foster communication between management and architects



Architecture Evolution₂

Approach

- Explore design space using quality attribute tactics, patterns, and tradeoff analysis.
- Use ideas from economics such as real options, utility theory, combinatorial optimization, release planning, portfolio analysis, and decision markets.

Progress

- Developed a method for value-based architecture evolution
- Developed and delivered Economics-Driven Design tutorial
- Started applying evolution techniques to actual evolution problems
- Investigating architecture-based cost and benefit analysis
- Creating prototype tool to support architecture-based cost / benefit analysis



Architecture Competence₁

Problem

- Effective architecture-centric practice requires architecture competence at the individual, team, and organizational levels.
- DoD and commercial organizations have difficulty assessing architecture competence.
- Instruments and approaches for measuring and improving architecture competence are needed.

Approach

- Determine factors contributing to architecture competence based on surveys, exemplar practices, and SEI experience
- Develop assessment and improvement instruments based on those factors and relevant models such as those from
 - Organizational coordination mechanisms
 - Human performance model
 - Organization learning



Architecture Competence₂

Progress

- Codified the results of an informal survey of architecture duties, skills, and knowledge
- Started developing an architecture assessment instrument
- Planning to pilot architecture assessment
- Applying organizational learning theories to architecture competence



Software Engineering Institute

CarnegieMellon

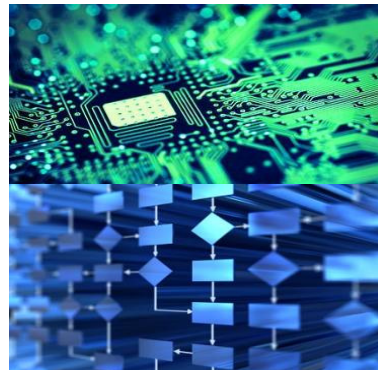
© 2008 Carnegie Mellon University

23

System / SoS Architecture Practices₁

Problem

- Severe integration and runtime problems arise due to inconsistencies in how quality attributes are addressed in *system and software architectures*.
- This is further exacerbated in an *SoS* context where major system and software elements are developed concurrently.
- A uniform approach for specifying quality attribute requirements and analyzing SoS, system, and software architectures against such requirements is needed.



Software Engineering Institute

CarnegieMellon

© 2008 Carnegie Mellon University

24



System / SoS Architecture Practices₂

Approach

- Make minor enhancements to the ATAM for use on system architectures.
- Develop a method to perform a "first pass" identification of inconsistencies between constituent systems of SoSs by using mission threads augmented with quality attribute concerns.

Progress

- Defined "ATAM for Systems"
- Developed Mission Thread Workshop and outlined SoS architecture evaluation method
- Plans underway to pilot ATAM for Systems, Mission Thread Workshop, and SoS architecture evaluation on two DoD systems



Architecture-Related Technology₁

Problem

- Prevailing technology and technology trends can both enable and be inimical to sound architecture practices.
- Guidance is needed.
- Architecture practices are often labor intensive and error prone.
- Automated support can help.

Approach

- Scrutinize technology and technology trends through the lens of architecture-centric development and provide guidance and support
 - SOA, from a quality attribute point of view
 - impact of open source on architecture and vice versa
- Identify technology gaps related to architecture practices and provide guidance and build prototype tools
 - reconstruction and conformance technology (with PACC)
 - ArchE, an architectural design assistant



Architecture-Related Technology₂

Progress

- Completed an analysis of how to evaluate the architecture of SOA-based systems using the ATAM. Documented results in a technical report and tutorial. Received positive feedback on approach from SOA practitioners.
 - quality attribute perspective beyond interoperability
 - vendor-neutrality
- ArchE was enhanced to support adding external reasoning frameworks, was made available to the community via the web, and was downloaded more than 500 times with positive feedback received.
- Completed an analysis of the use of AOP for architecture conformance.
- Have begun an investigation of the relationship between open source and architecture practices.



Future Directions

Ultra-Large-Scale Systems Research

Obvious trends toward systems of increasing scale lead to architecture-related research questions that we will pursue as part of our future research agenda.

- How do architecture concepts and practices apply or need to be extended for ULS systems?
- How can the principles of game theory, computational mechanism design, and computational emergence inform ULS system structure?
- How can the principles of game theory and mechanism design influence “designing in the human elements” of a ULS system?
- How can we apply lessons from open source and global development to ULS systems?



Future Directions**Enterprise Architecture and Transition**

Given the increased attention paid to enterprise architecture and our belief that SEI architecture principles are directly applicable, the SEI will develop a set of unifying principles for software, system, SoS, and enterprise architectures.

To increase impact, we will ramp up transition efforts

- create a partner network for licensing SAT architectures courses
- capitalize on the Army Software Architecture Initiative to develop a sustaining infrastructure for sound architecture practices within the Army

**Software Engineering Institute****CarnegieMellon**

© 2008 Carnegie Mellon University

29

We want your input!

Our ongoing goals are to

- Respond to the needs of the world
- Increase our level of impact
- Base techniques and methods on theoretically sound foundations

We are very much looking forward to getting your thoughts!

**Software Engineering Institute****CarnegieMellon**

© 2008 Carnegie Mellon University

30



Contact Information

PLS Program Director: Linda Northrop
lmn@sei.cmu.edu

SAT Technical Lead: Mark Klein
mk@sei.cmu.edu

<http://www.sei.cmu.edu/architecture>



Software Engineering Institute

CarnegieMellon

© 2008 Carnegie Mellon University

31



Software Engineering Institute

CarnegieMellon



Software Engineering Institute

CarnegieMellon

© 2008 Carnegie Mellon University